

## REPUBLICANS WOULD AMEND CONSTITUTION

Saratoga Platform Provides for Calling a Convention Sooner Than 1916.

### NOT STRONG ON SUFFRAGE

New York Police Denounced, but No State Constabulary Recommended.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The subcommittee of the convention committee on resolutions which drafted the platform was in session all last night until an early hour this morning. To-day the committee again went at it and did not complete its work so that it could report to the full committee until nearly 3 o'clock this afternoon. The resolutions committee itself passed finally on the platform at 7 o'clock to-night, the sessions of the convention being held up meanwhile.

The resolutions adopted by the committee does not put the Republicans on record one way or the other on the woman suffrage question, only favoring the submission of the question to the voters in 1915. But there is another plank which calls upon the next Legislature to pass a law permitting the people at the November election next year to pass upon the question as to whether or not a constitutional convention shall be held immediately without waiting until 1916.

The Republicans favor an immediate constitutional convention in order that the various progressive ideas which are now being urged may be considered all together in order to meet the efforts which are being made to amend the Constitution piecemeal.

The direct primary plank retains the State convention, but provides for the direct nomination of lesser candidates for office throughout the State. But there is a provision that the party electors may express their preference at the primaries when delegates to the State convention are elected for the candidate for State office which they favor. It was explained that thus would be retained the State council of the party, while giving the party electors an opportunity to instruct their delegates.

In the sub-committee which drafted the platform the vote was 6 to 4 in favor of the woman suffrage question and also upon the direct nominations plank. Those who favor direct nominations were F. H. Kracker of Kings, John R. John A. Schleicher and Herbert Parsons of New York, P. W. Cullinan of Jefferson and Frederick C. Stevens of Wyoming. Those who opposed direct nominations were William Barnes, Jr., William M. Ivins, Merton E. Lewis of Monroe and ex-Gov. Horace White of Syracuse.

**Leads for Women.**  
The members of the sub-committee who favored woman suffrage were the same as on the previous vote except that Mr. Ivins voted against it. It is said that Mrs. Root is a strong anti-suffragette. While this vote was being taken representatives of the Woman's Political Union were gathered in a corner of the committee room anxiously awaiting the result, including Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. H. T. Ludlow, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Miss Alice Einstein, Mrs. Nora Blatch DeForest, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Mrs. L. N. Bonnie.

When the woman suffrage plank came up before the full committee it was opposed by Mr. Root. It was defeated by a vote of 31 to 6, the negative votes being cast by Henry A. Wise, Elihu Root, Bernard J. Esbeck of Manhattan, James F. Hill of Chenango, Merton E. Lewis of Monroe and Albert S. Gallan of Columbia. The full committee vote on direct primaries was 28 to 8 upon an amendment of Senator Newcomb to amend the plank as reported so that there would be no wide primaries, thus abolishing the State convention. The eight who voted for statewide primaries were Charles F. Murphy, Jacob B. Brainerd, Francis Livingston, Baruch Miller, Marcus B. Campbell of Brooklyn and Samuel S. Koenig, Frederick C. Tanner and Josiah T. Newcomb of New York.

Senator Newcomb stated that while the plank did not provide for Presidential preference primaries, it at least should go as far as the Roosevelt State platform of 1910 by providing for a statewide primary law. Senator Root asserted that the advocates of direct primaries and kindred changes seemed more content with what they had than with what they had practical result than to plans which are practical, such as the pending primary plank. He said the plank of 1910 committed the party to a wide course of conduct, while this plank does.

### Mr. Parsons's Choice.

Then Herbert Parsons tried to have the word "preference" changed to "choice" in the sentence permitting the electors of the party to express their preference for State nomination at the primaries.

Mr. Parsons said the use of the word "preference" was moral, while the use of the word "choice" meant effectiveness. Mr. Parsons declared he aimed by this change to meet the situation in which Gov. Hughes found himself when he declared a renomination and found no effective way which to elect him. He pointed out that Mr. Parsons's amendment was lost by a vote of 31 to 6, those who favored it being Ogden L. Mills, Samuel S. Koenig, Josiah T. Newcomb and Mr. Parsons of New York and John J. Brown and Leslie Sutherland of Westchester.

Mr. Mills wanted a plank adopted favoring the Massachusetts ballot and the separate judiciary ballot with no party designations. The Massachusetts ballot proposition was defeated by a vote of 26 to 10, but the judiciary proposition was carried after it was favored by William Barnes, Jr., Baruch Miller of Kings declared that the Massachusetts form of ballot and the leaving of the direct nomination plank. After Mr. Barnes withdrew the plank, Mr. Parsons declared that he wanted the people of the State to understand his position and that in his opinion the people would come around to his way of thinking finally.

Samuel S. Koenig's plank in favor of the direct election of United States Senators was opposed by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Root and was defeated by a vote of 28 to 11.

### Mr. Barnes's Plank.

As the committee was about to conclude its work, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., offered a plank intended to take the place of the direct nomination plank, after discussing the plank seriously and explaining that it opposed legislation by a partisan Legislature directing another election. Mr. Barnes withdrew the plank, declaring that he wanted the people of the State to understand his position and that in his opinion the people would come around to his way of thinking finally.

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did not intend to press his plank, it was harshly criticized by Senator Root and by President Koenig of the New York county committee, who declared that at the outset it had taken him three years to get enrolled in the Republican party through the influence of his friends, and that he was not in a position to take control of the party machinery in his district ruling him out on the ground that he was a Democrat.

The New York city police plank, while it opposes a State police bill, favors the police forces of the cities of the State under State supervision, so that when such a situation arises as that which occurred in the city of New York, the State may step in just as the State Attorney-General sometimes supersedes the local District Attorney.

Chairman Barnes made this statement to-night:

The crux of the platform is manifest. The Republican party has two opponents in this campaign, one the Democratic party, which has made a complete failure of administration at Albany and should be discarded, the other the Progressive party, the proposals of which are almost all in the nature of amendments to the State constitution. The Republican party has shown a way, not in the heat of political conflict, or at a time when personal candidates are involved, whereby the people themselves by means of a constitutional convention can at the earliest possible date register their opinion on these matters.

It makes no difference who the candidate of the Democratic party at Syracuse may be, the question is not whether or not the record of unfulfilled promises, riper legislation and betrayal of trust.

**National Issues.**  
The platform speaks of the prosperity enjoyed by this country during the last three years, and declares our pride in the Democratic Presidential nominee will enhance this national prosperity.

Furthermore the platform insists that a vote for Theodore Roosevelt is equivalent to half a vote for the Democratic candidate, Gov. Wilson. The platform goes on to recount the acute depression in business circles which followed the overthrow of the Republican administration in 1892.

The platform next takes up the hearty endorsement of President Taft and his administration by the Republican State convention held here September 27, 1910, and which was dominated by Col. Roosevelt. That endorsement was as follows:

We enthusiastically endorse the progressive and statesmanlike leadership of William Howard Taft and advise our pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months as President of the United States. Each succeeding month since his inauguration has confirmed the nation in his high estimate of his greatness of character, his extraordinary patience and perseverance, broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public questions and unflinching and unswerving adherence to duty.

He has strengthened our prestige with foreign nations and treated with vigor and wisdom important international problems, notably our tariff relations with Germany, France and Canada. Under his administration the prosecution of those implicated in the sugar and other customs frauds has been continued and convictions obtained. There have been impartial energetic enforcements of the Sherman anti-trust act, a substantial reduction of governmental expenses, the establishment of better business methods, which will result in greater progress in the construction of the Panama Canal, and the withdrawal from private entry of over 70,000 acres of the public domain to preserve for public benefit valuable coal and other mineral deposits, timber land and water power.

Our recommendation Congress has provided for a commission to investigate and report on the regulation of the issuance of stock and bonds by public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce. He has also authorized the construction of the Erie river and harbor improvements under which each item, after investigation by experts, shall be approved and carried to completion as a separate measure. This recommendation we heartily endorse.

The platform reaffirms the Rochester platform adopted last spring, and just before the National Convention moved on to Chicago, where President Taft was renominated.

**The Tariff.**  
Concerning the tariff the platform says: The Republican party reaffirms its historic adherence to the principle of protection. So long as the Republican party is in power it will maintain a customs tariff under which duties shall be as adjusted as to protect the American farmer and the American workman against destructive foreign competition made possible by the lower labor cost of foreign production.

The complete destruction of the American system of protection is threatened by the Democratic party, which, in its present platform, has again repeated its declaration that the Government of the United States has no constitutional right or power to enact a protective tariff for the benefit of any one industry.

The Republican administration and the last Republican Congress united in an effort to cure the defects of our tariff legislation by the establishment of a competent and impartial tariff commission which should ascertain and report the facts in every industry to which the principle of protection should be applied. This effort has been frustrated by the Democratic party in Congress by cutting off by appropriation the existing tariff board by creating a tariff board with no employment with more adequate powers and by ignoring the facts reported by the existing tariff board upon the woolen and cotton schedules.

The Democratic House has passed a series of tariff bills relating to many schedules of tariff which would reduce the principle of tariff for revenue only and completely ignoring the relative labor costs of the articles involved. Those bills would have closed hundreds of thousands of factories and would have thrown out of employment hundreds of thousands of American workmen. They were happily prevented of effect either by vote of the Senate or by the wise and courageous votes of the President. Their repeal is in complete repudiation of the principle of protection is certain if the Democratic party be placed in power. The question now to be submitted to the American people is not a question concerning rates of the protective tariff law; it is the question whether we shall have a protection at all, whether we shall have a protection at all, whether we shall have a protection at all.

Under the head "Democratic Administration in the State," the administration of Gov. Dix is attacked as follows:

The Democratic party in its platform adopted two years ago and Gov. Dix in his first inaugural message to the Legislature promised drastic reform and retrenchment, promised to abolish special boards and commissions, promised to enforce the spirit and the letter of the civil service law, and promised a business administration of the affairs of the State.

During the last two years of Gov. Hughes's administration the total appropriations for all purposes amounted to \$79,567,921.37. During the two years of Gov. Dix's administration the total appropriations for all purposes amounted to \$55,440,676.24. The increase in the appropriations under the administration of Gov. Dix amounts to more than \$15,000,000. During the five years prior to the administration of Gov. Dix it had not increased over \$10,000,000. Direct State tax upon real and personal property. As a result of the appropriations made by the Legislature during the first year of Gov. Dix's administration it became necessary to levy a direct State tax of more than \$10,000,000 to meet the appropriations of the current year. It has been necessary to levy a direct State tax of more than \$11,000,000.

In 1909, under the administration of Gov. Hughes, the State paid from its treasury for normal expenses the sum of \$10,000,000. In 1910 under a Republican administration, the State paid from its treasury for the same purpose the sum of \$10,000,000. In 1911, under a Democratic administration, the State paid from its treasury for the same purpose the sum of \$10,000,000. In 1912, under a Democratic administration, the State paid from its treasury for the same purpose the sum of \$10,000,000.

When the Democratic party came into power there was a Forest, Fish and Game Commission and a Water Supply Commission. During the years 1909 to 1910, under a Republican administration, the aggregate salaries paid by these two commissions were \$435,928.40. During the years 1911 to 1912, under a Democratic administration, the aggregate salaries paid by these two commissions were \$435,928.40.

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It has cost Gov. Dix \$10,000,000 more to conduct the business of his office than it cost Gov. Hughes in 1909 to 1910. It has cost the Democratic Secretary of State \$176,614.24 more to conduct his office than it cost his Republican predecessor for the years 1909 to 1910. It has cost the Democratic Comptroller \$201,712.20 more to conduct his office than it cost his Republican predecessor for the years 1909 to 1910. It has cost the Democratic State Engineer \$127,370.00 more to conduct his office than it cost his Republican predecessor for the years 1909 to 1910. It has cost the Democratic State Attorney \$127,370.00 more to conduct his office than it cost his Republican predecessor for the years 1909 to 1910.

In almost every department of government there has been increase of expenditures. There has been increase in the management of the affairs of the Highway Commission. There has been an increase in the cost of conducting the affairs of the Excise Department of more than \$100,000. There has been an increase in the cost of conducting the affairs of the Public Service Commission of more than \$114,000. There has been an increase in the cost of conducting the affairs of the Board of Tax Commissioners of more than \$1,000.

Wherever there has been an opportunity to reduce the cost of government, the Democratic party has not been wasteful. The Republican party has charged every pledge made in its platform and record. Instead of economy there has been extravagance. Instead of retrenchment the treasury has been looted. Instead of securing the promised reform the Democratic administration has prostituted the chief departments of the State government to the uses of Tammany Hall.

The Democrats are attacked for abolishing the non-partisan highway commission passed during the administration of Gov. Hughes. The platform says:

And the substitution of a partisan Democratic administration of good roads resulted in the diversion of the \$30,000,000 specially appropriated by a vote of the people from a carefully devised plan of market roads designed to aid the agricultural producers of the State and to afford the greatest convenience to its people to roads for favored sections and persons. The funds have been dissipated on extravagant contracts, on the employment of incapable partisan employees and on the use of inferior materials.

The platform denounces the Democrats for abolishing the court of claims and substituting a board of claims.

Furthermore the Democrats are attacked on the civil service, the platform quoting the assistant secretary of the New York Civil Service Reform Association thus:

There has been no such record of a disregard of the principles and spirit of the merit system on the part of any Democratic or Republican administration since the first civil service law was passed in the State, under Grover Cleveland in 1883.

**Strong Negro Plank.**  
The platform comes out strong for the colored man in the following plank:

class in political parties have no place in a democracy.

**New York Police.**  
Next, the police administration of New York city is thus attacked in the platform: The disgraceful conditions into which Democratic administration has brought the exercise of the police powers in the great city which contains nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the State calls urgently for reform. All the citizens of the State are vitally interested in the preservation of order and the just administration of the law in the city of New York, to which they constantly resort for the transaction of their business. The honor and good name of the State are concerned in the safe life and property and a decent regard for public morality in that chief center of national commerce and finance. It is the purpose of the Republican party in the State to better discharge its responsibility by providing for a system of State inspection of local police, so that the State government may, without superseding local administration, require faithful performance of duty and compel the correction of abuses.

Under the head "The Law's Delay" the platform says:

We recognize the importance of simplifying legal procedure both civil and criminal to the end that the present injurious delays to the attainment of justice may be obviated and that the citizens of the State may have simple, direct and inexpensive opportunities to assert and secure their legal rights.

Then follow the following planks:

We favor in addition to the existing laws a further complete reorganization of the judiciary, the character and amounts of expenditures which may be made in political campaigns by which a violation of the law in behalf of any candidate shall vacate his election unless he shows that he is not responsible therefor and under which the retention of judicial office shall be determined by the courts.

We believe in the enlargement of the State Agricultural College and extension of secondary agricultural schools. Greater interest in agricultural pursuits would be stimulated and the rural population of our village and district schools.

We believe in the great educational advantages of the New York State Fair and recommend liberal annual appropriations for permanent buildings and equipment. The State should be by the Department of Agriculture which will give to the farmer full information regarding soil and crops best adapted to his locality, transportation and market facilities.

We recommend the work of the Department of Education and especially urge the development of its bureaus of industrial and compulsory education, so that the evils of child labor may be overcome by school attendance and adequate training for future citizenship be provided.

**The Conservation Plank.**  
We reaffirm the declaration of the Republican State convention of 1910 in the following words: "In the interest of the growth and prosperity of the State we favor the conservation, development and utilization of all our natural resources, and we condemn, however, which will protect and safeguard the rights of the State. We favor such regulation of our rivers, by storage reservoirs or otherwise, as will multiply and equalize the hydraulic power, and pledge ourselves to the prompt adoption of such constitutional and statutory enactments as will accomplish these ends."

We favor the continuation of the forest reserve policy of the State and the regulation of deforestation of private lands owned by the State. We favor the utilization of the natural resources of the State for the benefit of all its people, and we oppose the granting of any franchises or rights in the public waters or lands of the State to any private person or corporation except upon fair compensation to the State and for limited periods.

**Workmen's Compensation.**  
The platform has this workmen's compensation law plank:

We favor a workmen's compensation law under which in all large employments a system of definite and certain compensation shall be provided for injury, based upon the earning capacity of the injured and the extent of the injury, shall be substituted for the present wasteful and ineffective system of accident litigation. In our view this can be accomplished without any infringement of constitutional rights of property, and it is our purpose to make such provision by statute and if necessary by constitutional amendment as shall bring about this result.

We favor a further advance in the legislation for the protection of industrial accidents, and the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the lives, health, safety and welfare of employees. Realizing as did the commission authorized by a Republican Legislature that the enforcement of such laws without proper means of enforcement is futile, we pledge ourselves to a further development of the labor department and the machinery for the enforcement of such laws, including power to make regulations and orders for their enforcement.

**Home Rule.**  
We favor granting to all cities and villages adequate powers of self-government and control over their local affairs and property and the transaction of municipal business, subject to proper constitutional safeguards and the general laws of the State, but free from legislative interference in purely local matters.

We favor again providing simplified municipal organizations, including the existing Mayor and council plan, and the co-called commission plan, any one of which may be adopted by the voters of any city.

**Woman Suffrage.**  
We favor submitting to the voters in 1915 a constitutional amendment enfranchising women unless a constitutional convention is to be held prior thereto, as hereinafter advocated.

## FOR A FIFTEEN HOUR PERIOD OF COMFORT AND RECREATION WITH OCEAN VISTAS AND OCEAN OZONE, NO TRIP EQUALS THAT AFFORDED BY THE METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE — THE POPULAR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE ROUTE DIRECT ALL-THAT-WAY-BY-WATER BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON. WHITE STEEL Fliers MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL.

See Advertisement in Steamship Column.

so that those who are dissatisfied with the nominations made by regular political parties may have the names of their candidates placed upon the ballot in a less burdensome way.

**Separate Ballot for Judges.**  
We favor a separate ballot for judicial offices without party designations.

We favor the adoption of the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution for the popular election of the United States Senators.

We denounce the proposal of the so-called Progressive party to choose Judges because of their known views on matters likely to come before them for judicial action as a travesty upon courts of justice and a denial of the rights of every citizen.

**Constitutional Convention.**  
Public sentiment is deeply concerned over a number of proposed changes to the fundamental law. The elasticity of our Constitution affords an opportunity to give prompt consideration to suggested changes. Under its terms in 1912 there must be submitted to the people a proposal to hold a constitutional convention, but it is almost prohibitive that the Legislature may earlier submit a proposition to the electors. In order that the far reaching problems may be considered and decided in an orderly, expeditious way and at a time when there will be the least possible disruption of public interest, we advocate the holding of a constitutional convention at the next session of the Legislature to the end that the question of holding a constitutional convention may be submitted to the people at the regular election of next year.

If the electors of the State decide in favor of holding such constitutional convention there will be given to the people of the State the opportunity to consider each of these proposed changes in a prompt and orderly manner. We believe that together, such as woman suffrage, the short ballot, municipal home rule, legislative procedure, conservation and numerous other proposals of great importance which have been presented to this convention will be considered in a well matured, enduring instrument may be worked out and settled to meet the public will.

In the meantime we invite the cooperation and support of all citizens to the performance of the first and most pressing duty, the reformation of the State from the corruption of the party which during the last years has demonstrated its utter incapacity to govern.

**DEAN ROGERS FOR WILSON.**  
Yale Law School Head Hands Hard Words to Roosevelt.  
Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School, like former President Eliot of Harvard, intends to support Gov. Wilson and regards Col. Roosevelt as a man "whose gluttonous lust for power has so taken possession of him that he is ready to go to any lengths if only his selfish ends can be promoted."

Dean Rogers makes his views known in the current issue of *Zion's Herald*. He says he intends to support the Democratic ticket to punish the Republican party "as the representative of the mercenary interests that have preyed upon the people for a generation and to punish it for the sins of Big Business in partnership with crooked politicians."

Also he wishes to secure a tariff for revenue only, to maintain the rights of the States, and because he believes that the Democratic party will solve more efficiently the trust problem. A further reason he gives for supporting Wilson he states to be:

Because Woodrow Wilson possesses the energy, the ability, the courage, the independence, the power for self-configuration and the ideas which are necessary to fill the high office of President of the United States. I believe that his personal qualities are such that he will be more successful in getting things done than Roosevelt or Taft.

Dean Rogers is against Taft chiefly because of the Republican policy of protection. Regarding Mr. Roosevelt he has much to say, of which this is part:

Mr. Roosevelt showed while he was President an unwillingness to submit to the restraints which the Constitution imposes upon the President. I regard him as the most lawless President the nation has ever had. As I believe in a government of laws and not of men, I am opposed to him. I regard his views of the powers of a President as absolutely unsound and dangerous. The alternative of a government of law is a despotism.

Mr. Roosevelt, says Dean Rogers, is as much a protectionist as Mr. Taft. He calls the Colonel's action in Panama a scandal and declares the idea of his fighting bosses to be ludicrous in one who comported with Platt and Woodruff. He says:

He can turn traitor to his party, he is Judas Iscariot to his best friend, he is Facing Both Ways to the colored race, break his solemn promise made to all the people of the nation that he would not either for the Presidency, or put any man or woman in the Annapolis Club whose veracity it serves his purpose at any time to challenge.

"I am opposed to the election to that high office," writes Dean Rogers in conclusion, "of any man I believe to be an out and out demagogue."

## O'GORMAN AND M'ADDOO WON'T TAKE IT, THEY SAY

While Murphy Goes to Convention "With Open Mind," as Usual.

### "SEE ANY BLACK EYES?"

Leader's Answer to Report That He and the Senator Have Had a Break.

Senator O'Gorman, William G. McAdoo and Charles F. Murphy each had a few words to say about a certain matter yesterday. The Senator first:

"Not the Governorship of New York State nor two like it would tempt me to leave Washington."

Mr. McAdoo: "I have said already and I say again that under no circumstances would I take a nomination for Governor. I mean it."

Mr. Murphy: "I go to the convention with an open mind. I always do. I am only a delegate with one vote."

It was the recurrence of a rumor that Mr. Murphy was thinking of transferring his influence from Gov. Dix to Senator O'Gorman and allowing the latter to be nominated at Syracuse next week that caused a flock of interviewers to ask the Senator if he would take a nomination. He made the above reply.

"But suppose the nomination should come by acclamation, as it came to Mr. Straus," pursued an inquirer. "Would you refuse it then?"

"I assure you that such a situation will not arise," he replied. "The Senator and I have raised our voices against the nomination of Mr. Murphy, who was at Tammany Hall and seemed most cheerful."

"Well, do you favor the nomination of O'Gorman, Mr. Murphy?"

"I'll tell you when I get to the convention."

"Has there any break between the Senator and yourself?"

"It couldn't have been much of a row. You don't see any black eyes, do you?" Mr. Murphy then repeated his declaration that he goes to the convention with an open mind and that he will not be nominated and the inquirers went away.

Politicians supposed to be in Mr. Murphy's confidence believe that he will continue to favor Dix at Syracuse. They say that from Mr. Murphy's point of view there is no reason why he should throw the Governor over.

**TAFT SILENT ON MEAT.**  
Housewives League Gets Wilson and Roosevelt Replies.

The Housewives League has received two replies to the letters it sent recently to the three Presidential candidates asking their position in regard to the tariff on meat. One is from Gov. Wilson's secretary, who wrote:

For Gov. Wilson I beg to acknowledge receipt of your interesting letter of September 18th. As you know, he stands with the Governor and he directed me to inform you that he is in favor of the removal of tariff on meat.

## The Philosophy of Clothes

\* This, then, is the philosophy of clothes:

\* That though clothes do not necessarily make the man, they frequently help a great deal.

\* That a man should wear styles, fabrics and colorings that become him.

\* That variety is the spice of clothes, and Saks the better part of style.

\* That a well-assorted wardrobe is beneficial in business, imperative in society, and a mental pabulum at all times.

\* That exclusiveness in dress is achieved by avoiding extremes, and individuality is largely a matter of choosing the right tailor.

\* That poor clothes are as hard to wear as good clothes are easy to acquire, so that the ill-dressed man is without style or reason.

\* Finally, that the man of means and the man of dreams, the man who has arrived and the man who is on his way, may both find at Saks' the fullest possible measure of satisfaction in clothes.

\* The wonderful variety of our Fall assortments, the exclusiveness of those assortments, the wide range of fabrics, colorings and weights, the innumerable variations on the octaves of styles, the excellence of tailoring and finish, and the reasonableness of Saks prices—these are the considerations before you.

Suits... 17.50 to 50.00  
Overcoats... 15.00 to 38.00

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## SILK STOCKINGS! SURE!

And if the Club Does Wear 'Em They Can Be Working Girls All the Same.

Miss Mary Francis, organizer and president of the Taftette Silk Stocking Club, is afraid that the impression is abroad that the membership list of the new association will be limited to names found in the Social Register.

"No idea could be more utterly erroneous," she explained yesterday afternoon. "The majority of our members are working girls, hundreds of whom may be seen on the streets any day wearing silk stockings just as good as these."

Here Miss Francis produced for inspection a pair of the newest shade of tan gauze silk hose, which she said could be bought in the best department stores for 39 cents.

"These are precisely the same thing that those Wilson women are insisting they pay \$2.50 and 50 cents for," she went on, "and I would like to know where they do their shopping. These cost the manufacturer \$2.50 a dozen. He sells them to the jobber at \$3.50 and the jobber sells them to the retailer at \$4.25. Count up for yourself and see what profit the retailer makes."

"Now aren't these perfectly lovely?" she continued, holding up a pair of black ones. "These cost the manufacturer \$2.50 a dozen and they sell at only \$1.50 a pair. Why, we are making the best silk stockings in the world right here in the United States and everybody's wearing 'em. Tell me now, do the factory girls of London or Paris or the flower girls of Naples array themselves in anything of the sort? Well, hardly. And why not? They don't have the Taft tariff in any of their places."

"Would the working girl like to follow the example of Woodrow Wilson and buy the twenty-five cent cotton sock in Scotland? What do you think?"

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We can fit your individuality, as well as your figure.

The styles everybody is wearing may not suit you or become you.

We have almost as many styles as we have patterns and ours is the largest stock of ready-to-put-on clothes under any one roof in the city.

Fall Sack Suits \$18 to \$50  
Fall Overcoats \$16 to \$4